



RPPA 6.0 - 1

REP Post-Plume Awareness Course (RPPA) Recovery (Late) Phase

Module Objectives

 This module will focus on identifying the recovery strategies, coordination and communication conducted by State and local agencies with Federal resources during the Late Phase of a radiological incident at an NRClicensed commercial NPP.



Recovery

- Recovery refers to the process of reducing radiation
 exposure rates and concentrations of radioactive
 materials in the environment to acceptable levels
 allowing for the return and unconditional occupancy and
 use by the general public.
- Recovery involves continued and extensive field sampling, damage/ impact assessments and the coordination of federal assistance and the nuclear insurance benefits.





The return of households and communities to relocation areas <u>during</u> the cleanup process, at radiation levels acceptable to the community, during the late phase.





Although it may take years to achieve the final cleanup goals for all land uses, reoccupancy of the affected area will be possible when interim cleanup can reduce short-term exposures to acceptable levels during the time it takes to achieve the long-term goals.





There may be **institutional** or **engineering** controls placed on some portions of the site to prevent excessive exposures until further active remediation, radioactive decay, or natural weathering allow the site to meet cleanup goals.





Reoccupancy

(4 of 4)

- An example of an institutional control might be a restriction on planting vegetable gardens to avoid ingesting radionuclides that may be taken up by the plant roots from the soil.
- An example of an engineering control to limit exposures might be adding a layer of pavement or cement over gamma emitting radionuclides that have become fixed in place by sorbing onto the street and sidewalks.





Key Points of the Late Phase (1 of 2)

- Numeric PAGs will <u>not</u> be used to guide restoration and recovery of areas impacted by a radiological incident; rather, planning activities should include a process to involve stakeholders in setting priorities and determining actions. Such a process should be flexible to adapt to a variety of situations.
- Reoccupying households and businesses should be considered in balance with progress made in reducing radiation risks through decontamination, radioactive decay, and managing contaminated waste.



Key Points of the Late Phase (2 of 2)

- Incidents that result in large volumes of waste from a large-scale radiological incident would likely overwhelm existing radioactive waste disposal capacity in the U.S.
- Following a nuclear accident, the states bear primary responsibility to identify and provide waste management options, including disposal capacity.
- Safely managing and disposing of radioactive waste will require
 advance planning at all levels of government and careful
 coordination with stakeholders at all stages of the decision-making.





Nuc/Rad Incident Annex (NRIA) [2016] (Base Annex pg. 50)

- Funding Stafford Act
- Federal to Federal Support Non-Stafford Act



NRIA Branch 2: Federal Response To and Recovery From . . .

- Nuclear Liability Insurance (pg. 8)
- Insurance and Coordination of benefits and Services (pg. 9)
- Coordination of Benefits (pgs. 12-13)
- Nuclear Power Plant Post-Event Liability and Response/Recovery Funding Activities (Decision Tree) (pg. 13)
- Compensation and Funding Mechanism (pgs. 13-14)
- Funding (pgs. 14-15)



American Nuclear Insurers (ANI) https://www.amnucins.com/

- A pool of major U.S. insurance companies
- Provides nuclear liability insurance to U.S. commercial nuclear risks
- Insures all U.S. nuclear power plants
- Responds to nuclear liability claims from people who live, work, own homes & businesses near insured nuclear facilities

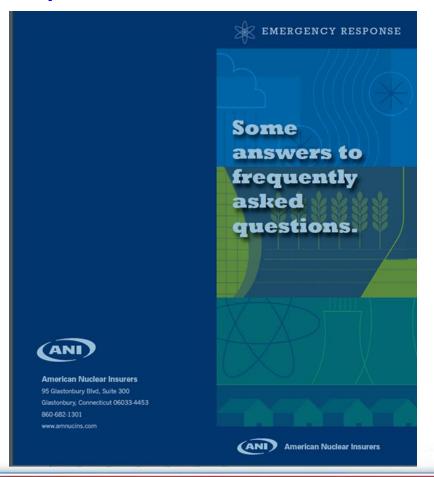




American Nuclear Insurers (ANI)

https://www.amnucins.com/wp-

content/uploads/2018/02/ANI ER FAQ Brochure.pdf





Reference: ANI FAQ Brochure (Handout)

- The Price Anderson Act (PAA) provides...
 - A framework for how financial protection will be dispersed to the public impacted by a nuclear event
 - Legal requirements for financial protection to the public in the event of a nuclear incident

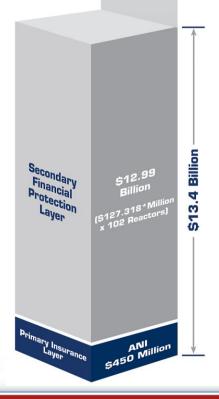




Price Anderson Act (PAA) (2 of 2)

- The Financial Protection Program:
 - Aggregate Public Liability = \$13.4 Billion
 - Primary Financial Protection Layer = \$450Million
 - Secondary Financial Protection Layer = \$12.99 Billion
 - Congress is required, under the Price-Anderson Act, to "take whatever action is determined to be necessary... to provide full and prompt compensation" for claims resulting in damages that exceed the aggregate public liability.

Congress is required, under the Price-Anderson Act, to "take whatever action is determined to be necessary... to provide the full and prompt compensation" for claims resulting in damages that exceed the Secondary Financial Protection layer**



Response under Price Anderson Act (PAA)

ANI EFA (Immediate Assistance)

Evacuee financial assistance

- Food
- Lodging
- Travel
- Medical Expenses

ANI Post Emergency Claims

Intermediate Compensation to the public and businesses

- Evacuees
- Economic loss
- Other

Court Plan of Distribution

Court adoption and implementation of a plan for disposition of funds

- Personal injury claims
- Property damage claims
- Possible latent injury claims

Compensation Plan:

 Congress will take whatever action is necessary to ensure full and prompt compensation for all valid claims, including allocation or set asides for latent injury claims







Transition and Summary

- Module 6.0 described and identified the recovery strategies, coordination and communication conducted by State and local agencies with Federal resources during the Late Phase of a radiological incident at a NRClicensed commercial NPP.
 - Nuc/Rad Incident Annex (NRIA)
 - Price Anderson Act (PAA)
 - American Nuclear Insurers (ANI)
- Module 7.0 Course Summary & Post-Test & End-of-Course Evaluation

